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College of Agriculture  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
Berkeley, California

COST OF PRODUCING QUEEN AND PACKAGE BEES IN CALIFORNIA

by

R. L. Adams and Frank E. Todd

December, 1933

Contribution from the  
Giannini Foundation, University of California  
and the United States Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory

Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 30

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# COST OF PRODUCING QUEEN AND PACKAGE BEES IN CALIFORNIA

R. L. Adams<sup>1</sup> and Frank E. Todd<sup>2</sup>

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation, University of California  
and the United States Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory  
(Not for Publication)

Introduction.-- The Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the College of Agriculture of the University, undertook, at the request of the Bee Breeders Association of California, a study of the cost of producing queen and package bees in California. The field work, following preparation of forms, was conducted during the month of October, 1933. Following record-taking, the various data were compiled into a composite cost table, indicating the costs, as built up from bee producers' statements. The result of this study comprises the presentation set forth in this text.

Number of Records.-- Usable records were collected from 22 producers of queen bees, this number including all but 4 of the total number of producers of queen bees operating during the 1933 season in California.

Records were likewise collected from 18 producers of package bees, this number of records representing about 90% of the total number of California producers of package bees operating during the 1933 season.

Method of Collecting Data.-- Following the formulating of a blank designed to give all required data, a visit was made to the various producers of queens and package bees, and full data collected by the question and answer method, the information being then duly recorded on the blanks provided for the purpose. Practically no producers were found to be keeping <sup>detailed</sup> records so that reliance upon estimates, based on their careful consideration of conditions, constitutes the basis for the various data presented and the deductions resulting therefrom.

Division of Labor.-- Messrs. Frank E. Todd and E. L. Sechrist, working jointly, collected all but three of the various records. These three were taken by Messrs. Todd and R. L. Adams.

The blank forms were drawn up by Mr. Frank E. Todd, reviewed by Mr. R. L. Adams and Mr. E. L. Sechrist, and mimeographed by the College of Agriculture of the University of California.

Office compilation of data was done by the Statistical Department of the Giannini Foundation of the College of Agriculture, University of California, under the direction of Miss Laura Toll.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor of Farm Management, Agricultural Economist in the Experiment Station, and Agricultural Economist on the Giannini Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Apiculturist, Pacific Coast Bee Culture Field Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Entomology.

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The final report was prepared by Frank E. Todd and R. L. Adams.

Basis of Calculating Costs.-- The basis of calculating costs of producing queens and package bees consisted of determinations of the following:

Production and Utilization:

Number produced during 1933 season, including purchases for resale.

Number (a) held for personal use, (b) sold or held for sale, and (c) number discarded.

Cost Items:

Interest on and depreciation of equipment.

Supplies (sugar, honey, cell cups, queen cages, purchased queens, bee cages, lath, lumber, wire, purchased package bees, postage, telegrams, stationery, advertising, etc.)

Current expenses (location rents, taxes, insurance, telephone, rent for bees, electric current, etc.)

Use of trucks and automobiles.

Labor -- operator's and hired

Average Cost:

Sum of cost items divided by number of queens or package bees produced.

Cost of Producing Queen Bees (California).-- The briefed findings arising from this study indicated the following basic facts and resulted in a composite cost as given in the tabular presentation below:

Output, 1933 season:

Produced:

Untested queens	63,882
Tested queens	142
Breeders (when sold as such)	8
	<u>64,032</u>

COST ITEMS:

Capital Items:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value based on first cost</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
Breeder colonies	116	\$ 1,191.00	\$ 201.84
Cell builders	400	3,708.00	1,320.00
Mating nuclei	22,760	53,486.00	4,438.20
Bar frames	200	35.00	5.75
Impulse cages	4	10.00	1.67
Nursing cage	400	20.00	1.43





Capital Items (cont'd.)

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value based on first cost</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
Baby nuclei	400	\$ 150.00	\$ 75.00
Excluders	594	289.40	18.09
Cell protector	50	2.50	0.12
Starters	42	192.00	192.00
Feeders	1,033	238.58	21.69
Press	1	2.50	0.12
Incubators	2	250.00	16.67
Cage holder	10	2.50	0.21
Introducing cages	1,110	276.00	30.00
Heating equipment	7	100.50	8.38
Houses, special	4	91.50	11.44
Transfer instruments	27	15.50	1.94
Cell cup apparatus	--	91.50	--

Total investment (capital items)	\$60,393.98
Interest on average capital items at 6%	1,811.82
Charge to cover depreciation	6,689.55

(Assumed that labor charge covers whatever repairs  
to equipment are required.)

Supplies:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sugar (feed)	4,185 lbs.	\$201.40
Honey (feed)	29,570 lbs.	797.60
Cell cups	86,300 (#)	135.40
Queen cages	46,558 (#)	1,117.39
Postage on queens	44,540	472.12
Powdered sugar	2,288	155.00
Labels, cages	7,000	17.50
Invert sugar syrup		134.86
Misc. supplies		<u>75.00</u>
Total		\$3,105.77

Chargeable:

to production --	\$1,209.40
to marketing --	<u>1,896.37</u>
	\$3,105.77

Current Expenses:

Location rents	\$292.30
Taxes	199.00
Insurance	70.00
Telephone	78.50
Electric current	6.75
Rent of buildings	145.00

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917



Current Expenses (cont'd.)

Miscellaneous	\$215.63
---------------	----------

---

Total	\$1,007.18
-------	------------

Use of trucks and automobiles:

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Automobiles</u>
Number reported	23	11
Mileage chargeable to queens	43,025	22,460 miles
Weighted average cost per mile	5.6¢	7.7¢
Amount chargeable	\$ 2,404	1,806*

\* Included \$82 rentals paid.

Labor:

	<u>Operator's</u>	Family other than <u>operator</u>	<u>Hired</u>
Total hours	17,570	4,877	8,172
Rate per hour (weighted average)	44.6¢	28.8¢	26.9¢
Total charge	\$7,939.45	\$1,421.50	\$2,196.12

TOTAL CHARGE FOR LABOR \$11,557.07

Joint Costs:

(Note: The following items are costs jointly assignable to both queens and package bees, the total being finally assigned equally to each group.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Postage and telegrams	\$478.00
Stationery	28.00
Advertising	1,252.00
Miscellaneous	35.00
Total	\$1,793.00
Amount assigned to queens	896.50

Cost of Producing Package Bees (California):-- Basic facts and the composite cost of producing package bees are tabulated below:

Output (1933 season) based on sales:



Produced	
Total pounds of bees	53,749 pounds
Purchased (for resale)	<u>2,280 pounds</u>
TOTAL (produced and purchased for resale)	56,029 pounds

COST ITEMS:

Colony Expense:

Equipment Charge: This charge was determined as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
2-story, 10-frame hives, complete	12,980	\$67,496	\$5,841.00
Bees, queens, and brood	12,980	59,318	4,633.80

Chargeable 73% to honey production and 27% to package bees, thus:

Charge for use of equipment and bees (capital \$31,940) @ 6% on <u>average investment</u> : Interest	958.20
Charge to cover depreciation of equipment	1,577.07
Charge to cover depreciation of bees and queens	1,251.13

Supplies: 215,000 pounds of honey @ 3¢: \$6,450.00

Labor: 5,192 hours @ 53.9¢, total \$2,855.60, of which 27%  
is chargeable to packaged bees: \$771.01

Collecting and Marketing Packaged Bees:

Capital invested in marketing items:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Charge to cover depreciation</u>
Sealing machine	4	\$ 66.00	\$ 7.10
Package bee cages (return)	2,200	361.00	180.50
Screen house	1	5.00	0.83
Scales	21	297.00	19.80
Funnels	30	57.55	5.23
Miscellaneous	18	<u>44.00</u>	<u>7.86</u>
Totals		\$830.55	\$221.32

Interest on average capital @ 6% on \$830.55:	\$ 24.95
Depreciation of capital items:	\$221.32



Supplies for Packaged Bees (21,491 packages):

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sugar	18,880 pounds	\$ 786.95
Cages (complete)	21,491 numbers	2,471.47
Lath		186.00
Baling wire		28.00
Miscellaneous		<u>21.05</u>
Total		\$3,493.47

Package bees purchased for resale:

2,280 pounds \$ 479.75

Queens (at cost of production;  
as shown above) --  
complete with cages  
but less postage:

21,807 number @ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ \$10,140.25

Current Expenses:

Location rents (allocated to package bees)	\$ 294.30
Taxes	276.00
Insurance	93.00
Telephone	26.50
Electric current	33.75
Rent of buildings	55.00
Miscellaneous	<u>225.63</u>
Total	\$1,004.18

Charge for Trucks and Automobiles:

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Automobiles</u>
Number reported	19	4
Mileage chargeable		
to package bees	44,841 miles	6,775 miles
Weighted average		
cost per mile	8¢	5.5¢
Amount chargeable	\$3,581.00	\$354 *

\* Includes \$12 paid in rents.

Labor:

	<u>Operator's</u>	<u>Family other than operator</u>	<u>Hired</u>
Total hours	4,712	1,302	11,636
Rate per hour (weighted average)	53.9¢	30.8¢	26.4¢
Total charge	\$2,534.90	\$ 400.00	\$3,064.57

# General Instructions for the Student

1. The student must read the instructions carefully before starting the exam.
2. The student must write the name and number of the exam in the designated space.
3. The student must use only the materials provided for the exam.
4. The student must not talk to other students during the exam.
5. The student must not leave the exam room without permission.

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TOTAL CHARGE FOR LABOR      \$5,999.47

Joint Costs:

(Note: The following cost items are jointly assignable to both package bees and queens, the total being finally assigned to each group equally.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Postage and telegrams	\$478.00
Stationery	28.00
Advertising	1,252.00
Miscellaneous	35.00

Total      \$1,793.00

Amount assigned to package bees:      \$ 896.50

Recapitulation:

Total pounds of package bees      56,029 pounds

Production and marketing costs:

Interest on colony equipment, including bees, queens, and brood; prorated amount to package bees      \$ 958.20

Depreciation of colony equipment, prorated amount to package bees      1,577.07

Depreciation of colony bees; prorated amount to package bees      1,251.12

Labor on colonies; prorated amount to package bees      771.01

Honey (used to produce bees)      6,450.00

Interest on capital items used in collecting and marketing package bees      24.95

Depreciation of capital items used in collecting and marketing package bees      221.32

Current expenses      1,004.18

Purchase of bees for resale      479.75

Charge for use of trucks and automobiles      3,935.00

Labor in shaking and packaging bees, making cages, etc.      5,999.47

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Production and marketing costs (cont'd.)

Share of joint costs 896.50

Total cost (not including queens or packages) \$23,568.57

Cost per pound (not including queens or packages) 42.1¢

Cost of packages (other than labor -- included above) \$3,493.47 or 16.2¢ each.

Cost of queens: \$10,140.25 or 46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ per package

Total Costs per Package:

2-pound package; no queen	\$1.00
2-pound package with queen	1.47
3-pound package; no queen	1.43
3-pound package with queen	1.90

Actual Sales Reported:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Pounds Bees</u>
2-pound packages	8,445	16,890
3-pound packages	12,782	38,346
Miscellaneous sizes	--	793
Total		56,029

Comments.-- The cost of producing queens and package bees, as set forth above, represents average costs. Later, when time permits, the authors plan a more detailed study of the various records, to determine the range in costs by individual producers, together with analyses designed to show variations in cost items, and possibly suggestions that can be utilized by beekeepers in the conduct of their business. In the meantime, however, one should bear in mind that an average cost does not necessarily set the price that producers should receive if they are to continue in business for the reason that the demands for queens and package bees may be such that if a price were set merely at the average, producers operating at costs above the average might be forced out of business with a corresponding reduction of available queens and package bees. It is the authors' opinion that a price to maintain production to the required maximum must be set above the average but at what figure only an intensive study of the individual records will determine. Only such a study will give the "bulk line cost" necessary to bring forth the required numbers of queens and package bees. If time permitted, this information would have been submitted as it has a very evident and definite bearing upon the whole problem of what prices should be set in order to insure sufficient supplies to take care of all market demands.

The costs presented above do not provide for interest other than on equipment; thus interest (to cover use of capital in addition to equipment) and any sum to represent profits are to be added in a final determination of a selling price.





## QUEEN AND PACKAGE BEE PRODUCTION COST SURVEY

METHODS OF PRODUCTION

1. Queen production season \_\_\_\_\_, 1933 to \_\_\_\_\_, 1933. Normal \_\_\_\_\_
2. Average dates: first queen \_\_\_\_\_; first orders \_\_\_\_\_  
last queens \_\_\_\_\_; last orders \_\_\_\_\_
3. Date bees were returned to honey production \_\_\_\_\_ How much crop loss \_\_\_\_\_
4. Breeding stock: number \_\_\_\_\_; origin \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How do you care for breeding colony \_\_\_\_\_

Item	Cell building colony	Nuclei
Number used		
How prepared		
How fed		
How is bee strength maintained		
Cell removed in no. days, etc.		
Queens removed; when and how, etc.		
When are new cells added		
No. inspections per batch (reason)		
No. handlings each queen and purpose		

7. Cell cup preparation method \_\_\_\_\_
8. Method of starting cells \_\_\_\_\_
9. Grafting method: Dry \_\_\_\_\_; Royal jelly; pure \_\_\_\_\_, diluted \_\_\_\_\_
10. How is drone supply provided \_\_\_\_\_
11. No. cells per batch \_\_\_\_\_; No. queens per nuclei per season \_\_\_\_\_  
Percentage cells completed \_\_\_\_\_%; acceptance in nuclei: Queens \_\_\_\_\_%; ripe cells \_\_\_\_\_%  
Percentage of good queens per batch \_\_\_\_\_%. Normal percentage \_\_\_\_\_%

PACKAGE BEES

1. Season \_\_\_\_\_, 1933 to \_\_\_\_\_, 1933. Normal season \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number colonies supplying pkgs. \_\_\_\_\_. Do you buy bees \_\_\_\_\_. Ave. lbs. per col \_\_\_\_\_
3. Percentage honey crop lost by sale pkg. bees \_\_\_\_\_%.
4. How long have you shipped: Pkg. bees \_\_\_\_\_ yrs. Queens \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.
5. Do you exclude drones \_\_\_\_\_ How much overweight \_\_\_\_\_ Extra queens \_\_\_\_\_

SHIPMENTS

Year	Queens	Queen prices		Package bee prices				
		1 to	Over	Pkg. bees	2 lbs. with queen	3 lbs. with queen	Others	
1933								
1932								
1931								
1930								
1929								
1928								
1927								
1926								
1925								
1924								





# PRODUCTION RECORD 1933

Item	Produced	Number purchased	Total	No. sold	Ave. unit price	Gross receipts
Untested queens						
Tested queens						
Breeders						
Used at home						
Held for sale						
Unsold - discarded						
Package bees, 2 lbs.						
2 lbs. with queen						
Package bees 3 lbs.						
3 lbs. with queen						
Orchard packages						
Other sizes						

No. queen replaced on buyers demand, 1933 \_\_\_\_\_. Expense \_\_\_\_\_.

Bad collections. Queens: No. \_\_\_\_\_; Amount \_\_\_\_\_.

Number package bee claims, 1933 \_\_\_\_\_; Replaced pkgs. \_\_\_\_\_ Expense \_\_\_\_\_

Bad collections: pkg. bees; No. \_\_\_\_\_. Amount \_\_\_\_\_ Express refunds \_\_\_\_\_

Is above usual situation? Claims \_\_\_\_\_, queens sold \_\_\_\_\_ Pkg. bees sold \_\_\_\_\_

## INVENTORY OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

1. Total no. colonies operated \_\_\_\_\_; No. used in queen prod. \_\_\_\_\_; Pkg. bee prod. \_\_\_\_\_.

Item	No.	Unit price	Total value	Age	Remain- ing life
Breeder colonies					
Full colonies					
Cell builders					
Mating nuclei					
Excluders					
Feeders					
Incubators					
Cell cup apparatus					
Introducing cages					
Heating equipment					
Transferring inst.					
Cell protectors					
Houses (special)					
Breeder queens					
Funnels					
Pkg. bee cages (returnable)					

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely a scan of a document with very low contrast or a blank page with noise.]



# LABOR RECORD

Item	Month	Crew	Operator and family					Hired help				
			Days	Hrs.	Total	Rate	Amt.	Days	Hrs.	Total	Rate	Amt.
Prep. queen cells												
Prep. nuclei												
Caring for colonies												
Prep. cells												
Transfer. larvae												
Introducing cells												
Caging queens												
Preparing feed												
Feeding												
Preparing candy												
Mailing queens												
Office work												
Inspections												
Shaking bees												
and shipping												
Preparing cages												
Preparing feeders												
Preparing syrup												

QUEENS

PACKAGE BEES

Time of operator against queens \_\_\_\_\_ days; Package bees \_\_\_\_\_ days  
 Time of family against queens \_\_\_\_\_ days; Package bees \_\_\_\_\_ days  
 Time of hired help against queens \_\_\_\_\_ days; Package bees \_\_\_\_\_ days

Normal wage: Operator \_\_\_\_\_; Family \_\_\_\_\_; Hired help \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of the study have significant implications for the field of research and may lead to further developments in the future.

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SUPPLIES

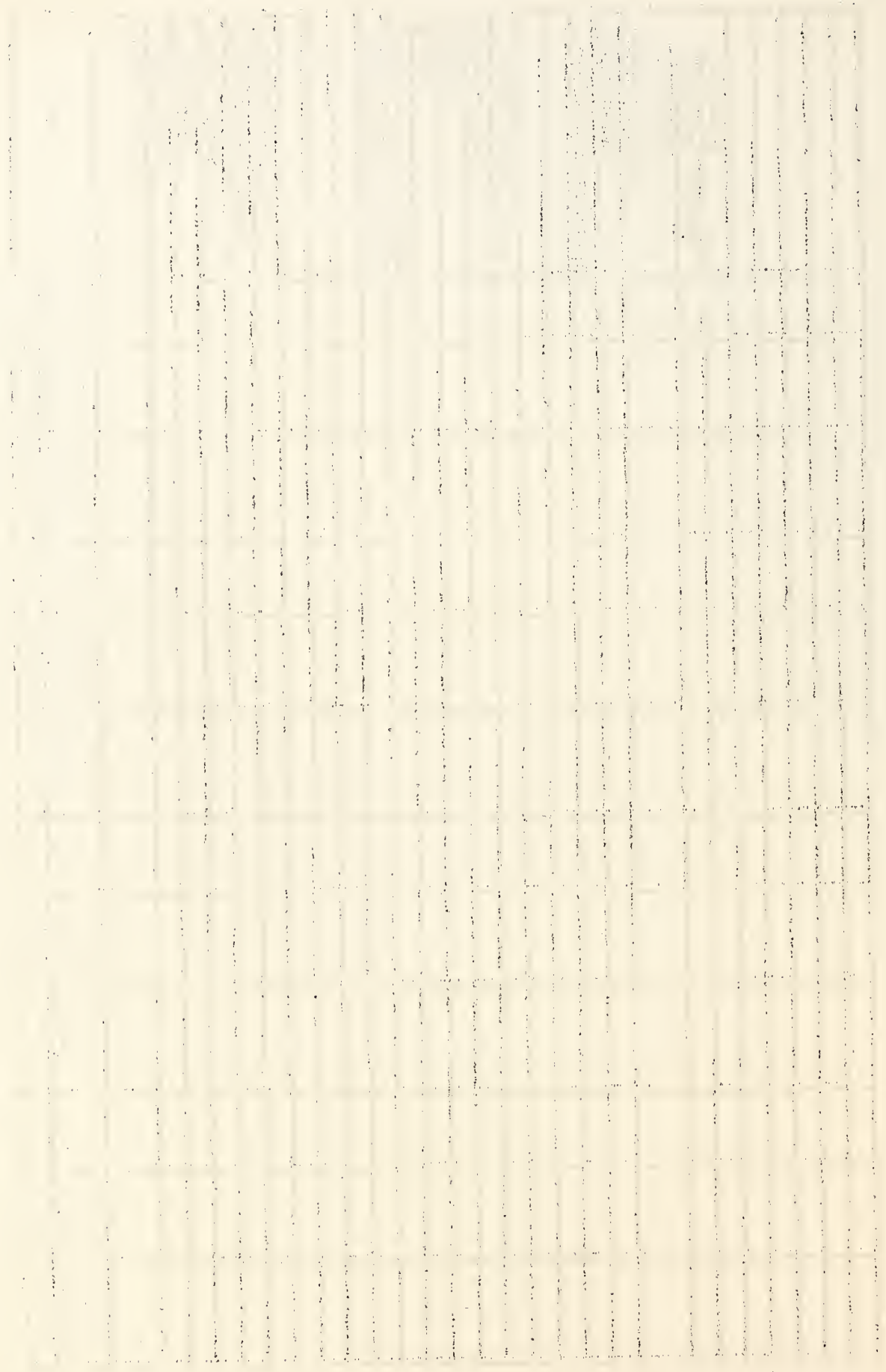
QUEEN PRODUCTION

## PACKAGE BEES

JOINT

[illegible]







CURRENT EXPENSES

Item	Queens		Package bees	
		Total		Total
Locations				
Taxes				
Insurance				
Telephone				
Interest (BWC)				
Rent for bees				
Electric current				

TRUCK AND AUTO EXPENSE

	Truck	Auto
Make		
Size		
Mileage traveled, 1933		
" % to bees		
" % to queen		
" % to package bees		
Average miles per year		

MILEAGE

Item	Miles	No. trips	Total miles	Truck	Auto
Roundtrip to queen yard					
Post office trips					
Express Co. trips					
Trips to obtain package bees					

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This section also covers the need for regular audits and the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls. It outlines the various measures that should be in place to prevent fraud and errors, such as segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and physical controls over assets. The document stresses that these controls are essential for the reliability of the financial statements and the overall health of the organization.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial planning. It discusses the process of setting a budget, monitoring actual performance against the budget, and making adjustments as needed. This section also covers the importance of forecasting and the role of the accounting department in providing the necessary data for these activities.

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Appendix B. Past Prices Received from Sale of Queens

	<u>Singles</u>	<u>Lot sales</u>
1933	35¢ - 65¢	28¢ - 65¢
1932	60 - 85	32 - 75
1931	60 - \$1.00	40 - 75
1930	60 - 1.25	50 - \$1.00
1929	75 - 1.25	50 - 1.00
1928	75 - 1.25	50 - 1.00
1927	75 - 1.25	60 - 1.00
1926	75 - 1.25	90 - 1.00
1925	75 - 1.25	90 - 1.00

Appendix C. Past Prices Received from Sale of Package Bees (with queen)

	<u>2-lb. pkg.</u>	<u>3-lb. pkg.</u>
1933	\$1.20 - 1.80	\$1.60 - 2.50
1932	1.20 - 1.85	1.60 - 3.30
1931	1.20 - 2.50	1.60 - 3.90
1930	1.20 - 3.00	1.60 - 3.50
1929	2.25 - 2.50	2.50 - 3.50
1928	2.25 - 2.60	3.00 - 3.25

The total shipments of California queens and package bees, 1933, were as follows:

	<u>Queens</u> <u>number</u>	<u>Package bees</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>packages</u>
Commercial sales	49,316	67,029	25,890
Shipments to enterprises located in other states by California branch of same	2,890	8,675	3,470
	<hr/> 52,206	<hr/> 75,704	<hr/> 29,360

